

The New York Times

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

WAR EXTRA

Printed by the New
Rotogravure Process

VOLUME 1. NO. 19.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915

*Published every week by The New York Times Company, Times Square,
New York. Subscription rate, \$1.25 for 3 months, \$5.00 per year.
Copyright, 1915, by The New York Times Company. Entered
at the New York Post Office as second class matter.*

A German
Observation
Balloon
Ascending
Near the
Russian
Frontier



(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

THE WAR SITUATION

Up to and Including January 10, 1915.

WHEN we think of Russia in this war it is of a great and massive country confronting Germany with endless hordes of men, able to withstand defeat after defeat and always tranquilly bringing up new multitudes to replace those that are gone. And we think of Germany as fighting desperately and gallantly on two fronts against two enemies, while her gigantic opponent in the east is free to go on assailing her in the knowledge that she must keep another enemy in the west at bay.

There is considerable truth in the picture, but it is not wholly true. The fact is that Russia is in a position not altogether dissimilar from Germany's. She, indeed, has three enemies to face, while Germany has two—for the French and British armies are, for military purposes, one. Russia has to face Germany in one quarter, Austria in another, and Turkey in a third.

Turkey is so much less important a power than Germany that her participation in the war has been somewhat dwarfed in the popular conception. Yet if Russia were engaged in a war with Turkey alone, if there were no allies and no "world war," the campaign would be followed with as serious attention as any other conflict. Russia and Turkey were engaged in war thirty-seven years ago, and it was a protracted and bloody war, in which Russia had to fight for every inch of ground.

Facing Three Foes

THE point is that Russia has what amounts to three wars on her hands. A war of Russia against Germany singly, or against Austria singly, or against Turkey singly, would engage the rapt interest of the world, as her last war against Turkey in fact did. She has all three of them to fight now.

Germany has two wars on her hands, one against Russia and one against the French, British, and Belgians. The position of the two countries, it will be seen, is not utterly dissimilar; and Russia's advantage in size and numbers is considerably lessened in view of this fact. In past wars Russia has usually had her hands full with a single antagonist; that was the case when she fought Turkey, and it was the case when she fought Japan. She is giving a much better account of herself in this war against three enemies than she has lately done in wars against one; and it is evident that the Russian has taken to heart the lessons of his former defeats, and has put in the intervening years overcoming his own defects. His defeat in Manchuria has turned out to be a good thing for him, in that it enabled him to learn his own weaknesses and do away with them in preparation for the time of great need, the time compared with which the war for Manchuria was a small thing.

Both Russia and Germany, then, are

handicapped and fighting against difficulties; and while the odds are against Germany in the long run, at the present time it is hard to say which of these two nations is under the more serious disadvantage.

This being the case, it may be understood what rejoicing filled Russia when the news came of the tremendous defeat inflicted upon the Third Turkish Army in its invasion of Russia from the south. From the Russian standpoint it was not one of the minor events of the war, but one of first importance. One of the three invading enemies had been beaten back in disastrous rout. It was not only in itself what Gen. Joffre called it in his dispatch to the Grand Duke Nicholas, "a grand victory," but it relieved the pressure and enabled the Russians to give more undivided attention to the campaigns in the north. Its political effect, which will probably be to put an end to any hope the Turks and Germans had of help from Bulgaria, is another matter.

The Turkish Tannenberg

THE Turkish defeat at Sari-Kamysh is comparable to the Russian defeat at Tannenberg in the early days of the war. In fact, there is a decided resemblance about the whole of the two campaigns. The Russians invaded East Prussia before they were ready for a general advance; so the Turks did in the Caucasus. The Russian object was to relieve the pressure against the French and British in France; the Turkish object was to relieve the pressure against the Germans and Austrians in Poland and Galicia. Both enterprises were quixotic; both ended in disaster of about the same kind.

The Turkish advance was not made into a wholly hostile country. By the expressions used in the Russian official statements concerning the battle of Sari-Kamysh we learn that the German reports of Mussulman rebellion against Russian rule were not exaggerated. Not only have the Germans an ally in Turkey, but they now have allies in the Mussulman population of Russia. There are what amount to official admissions of this in the language used at Petrograd concerning the great battle in the Caucasus Mountains.

Petrograd speaks of the population in that region having been tampered with, which may or may not be the case. Probably it is true, but also probably the Mussulmans did not need much tampering. At any rate the General Staff declares that the Turkish army advancing toward Ardahan was "reinforced by Mussulman rebels."

The Turkish adventure was conducted in the most gallant style. We can only dimly surmise how weird must have been the conditions under which the battle was fought; but a brief dispatch from Tiflis quotes Iskhan Pasha, the captured commander of the shattered Ninth Corps, as ascribing "the Turkish defeat chiefly to the terrific climatic conditions," and as

saying that "only 6,000 of the corps, with whom were the staff, reached Sari-Kamysh."

The region is one of high mountains and narrow defiles. These defiles were filled with great masses of snow, and it was through these that the Turks and Russians struggled, and in them that they fought. There are references to unprecedented cold, even for that region, which had set in before the ten days' fighting in the snow-covered passes of the Caucasus Mountains began.

The Turks had no railroad to bring them supplies or equipment, and they had to carry everything on their backs as they ascended those bleak mountains and forced their way through the snow. The battle was fought at an altitude of 10,000 feet, according to the official reports.

Turkey's Real Task

THE Russians also inflicted a defeat on the Turks at Ardahan, but the defeat at Sari-Kamysh was almost annihilation. Indeed, so far as the Ninth Corps is concerned, it was just that; and the Ninth was the best corps in the Turkish Army. When what was left of the Ninth surrendered, it was captured by a single company of Russians.

The movements on Ardahan and Sari-Kamysh were parts of the same advance, the invasion of Russia from Asia Minor. The bulk of the Turkish forces were in the attack on Sari-Kamysh, and constituted the right wing. They were moving on Kars when they came to wreck at Sari-Kamysh. The centre took Ardahan, but has been driven out of that place; the left was aimed at Batum.

Not only was the Ninth Corps annihilated, but the Tenth was broken up and scattered through the mountains, and the Eleventh was unable to take any part in the action. Altogether the Russian victory was one of the most complete and thorough conquests in the history of warfare.

The Turkish Army is now practically a German army. The Russians take peculiar satisfaction in having defeated an army under the direction of the German Gen. Liman von Sanders—now known as "Sanders Pasha." When Gen. von der Goltz trained the Turks and they were so badly defeated in the first Balkan war, Germany could not understand it and thought the fault must be with von der Goltz. So von Sanders was sent to Turkey to take up the work. Now he has failed even more disastrously than did von der Goltz.

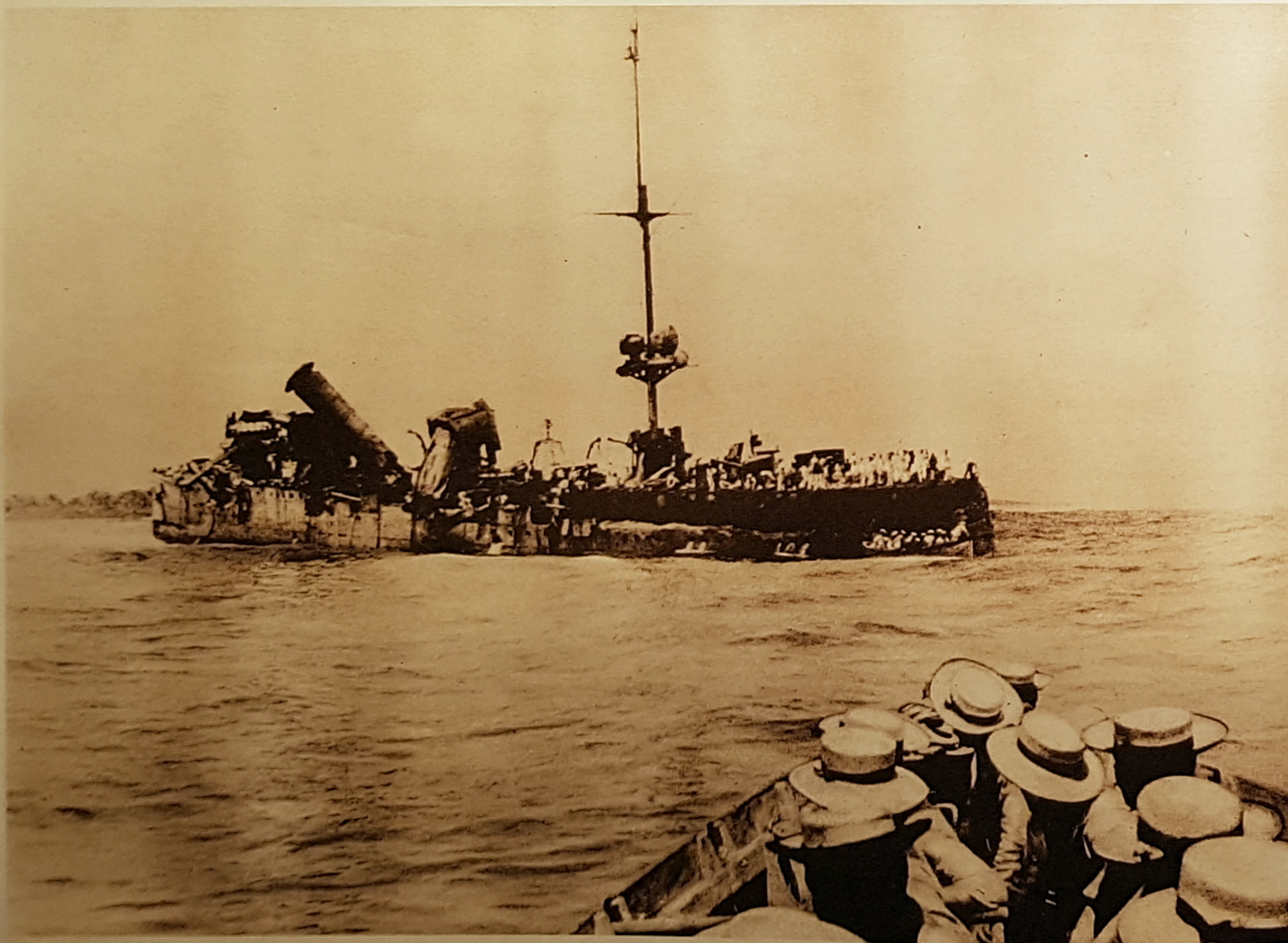
This adventure concluded, the Turks must now take up their real work, as the Russians, when their East Prussian adventure ended at Tannenberg, took up theirs in Poland. The Turks are getting ready to invade Egypt, and it is said that they will be ready for it by the middle of February. It will be Britain, not Russia, which will have to encounter their serious activities. Meanwhile the hope of a diversion which would lessen the Russian strength in the north is lost forever to the Germans and Austrians.



CAPTAIN LORD ALASTAIR ROBERT INNES-KER
Who Married Miss Annie Breese of New York, is Reported Wounded, and has Been Awarded the Distinguished Service Order for "Conspicuous Courage in Bringing Wounded Men Out of Action Under Heavy Fire."
(Photo from Rogers.)



The Archbishop of Malines, Cardinal Mercier, Who Was Reported Arrested by the Germans for Issuing a Patriotic Pastoral Letter to the Belgians. He is Being Cheered by Belgian Refugees in London at the Southwark Catholic Cathedral.
(Photo from Edwin Levick.)



The Wreck of the German Cruiser "Emden" Immediately After Her Encounter with the Australian Cruiser "Sydney."
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



GERMAN BLACKSMITHS SHOEING A HORSE BY THE ROADSIDE IN A RUINED BELGIAN VILLAGE



ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE RAILROAD STATION AT LILLE
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



A FRENCH LONG RANGE AEROPLANE GUN IN ACTION IN BELGIUM

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



AUSTRIAN ARTILLERY OPERATING ON THE SNOW-COVERED BATTLEFIELDS OF GALICIA

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



A BRITISH MINE SWEEPER DAMAGED BY A GERMAN MINE ARRIVES SAFELY AT SCARBOROUGH

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



A LONDON MACHINE GUN BATTERY LEARNING TO USE THE LEWIS GUN, SIMILAR TO THE GUN USED BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



THE SONS OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY SERVING UNDER GERMAN GENERALS
IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST RUSSIA



CROWD IN CONSTANTINOPLE ASSEMBLED TO HEAR THE GERMAN PROCLAMATION
RECITING THE REASONS FOR WAR WITH RUSSIA
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



THE THREE SCANDINAVIAN KINGS, GUSTAF IN THE CENTRE, CHRISTIAN TO THE LEFT, AND HAAKON ON THE RIGHT,
BEING CHEERED BY STUDENTS OF THE FAMOUS LUND UNIVERSITY
(Photo from Thuermer.)



POLISH CONSCRIPTS CAPTURED IN CZENSTOCHOWA AND HELD TO PREVENT THEIR JOINING THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



GENERAL VON ZWEHL,
The Captor of Maubeuge, With His Staff.

(Photo by Conder.)



KING GUSTAF Greeting KING CHRISTIAN at
Malmö Where the Three Scandinavian Kings
Met to Discuss the War.

(Photo from Thvedt.)



ARTILLERY AMMUNITION WAGONS AND GUN CARRIAGES CAPTURED BY
THE GERMANS FROM THE BRITISH

(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



The Roof of a House in Gladstone Road, Scarborough,
Destroyed by a Single Shell from the German Warships.



An Unexploded German Shell in the Station Yard at
Scarborough With a Danger Sign Beside It.



CROWN PRINCE LEOPOLD



H. R. H. PRINCE CHARLES



H. R. H. PRINCESS MARIE JOSE

THE LATEST PORTRAITS OF THE BELGIAN ROYAL CHILDREN WHO ARE SAFE IN ENGLAND, WHILE THEIR FATHER, KING ALBERT, IS ON THE FIRING LINES WITH REMNANTS OF HIS ARMY IN FLANDERS

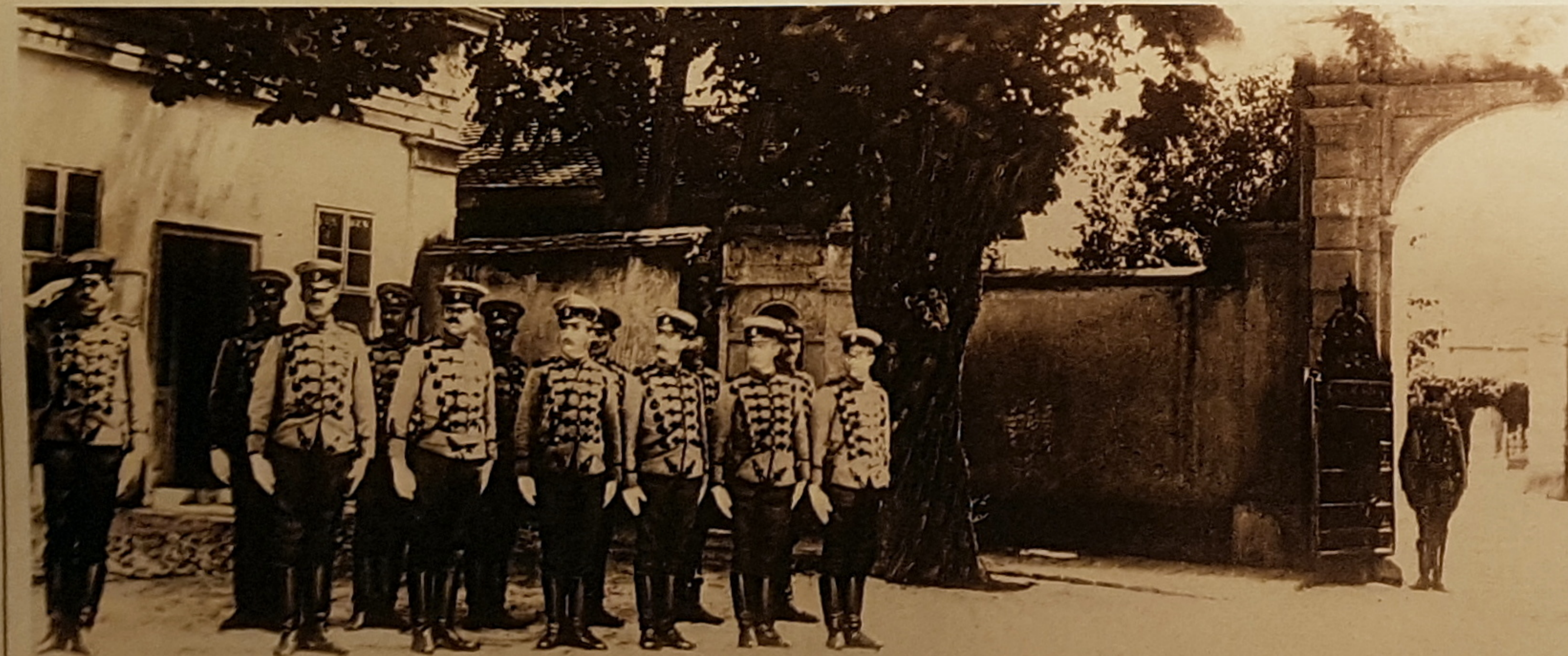
Photos from Underwood & Underwood.



GERMAN LANDSTURM TROOPS FIRING FROM A TRENCH BEHIND BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS IN RUSSIA.



GERMAN PATROL ROUNDING UP A BAND OF SNIPERS IN THE FLANDERS AREA.



SERBIAN LIFE GUARD IN THE PALACE YARD OF THE RECAPTURED CITY OF BELGRADE.
(Photo from Photothek.)



AUSTRIAN BATTERY STALLED IN THE MUDDY ROADS NEAR PRZEMYSL.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



ILLUMINATION OF THE COURT HOUSE OF MALMOE IN
HONOR OF THE THREE SCANDINAVIAN KINGS.
(Photo from Thvedt.)



KING GEORGE DECORATING THE BRITISH TROOPS NEAR THE BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)